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HEADQUARTERS **CARRIERS**



PAPER



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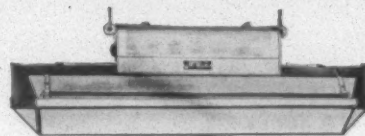
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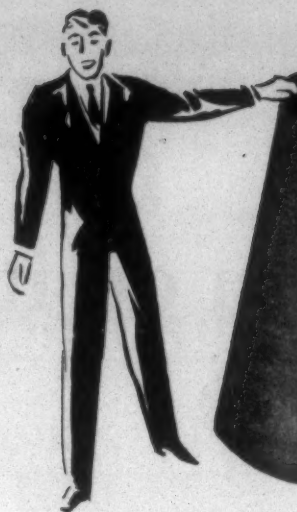


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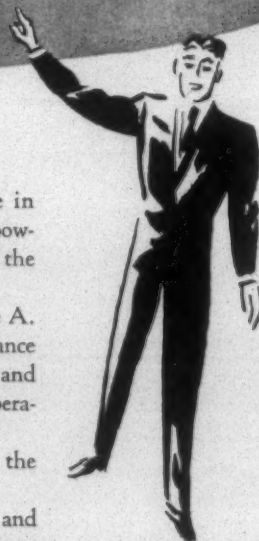
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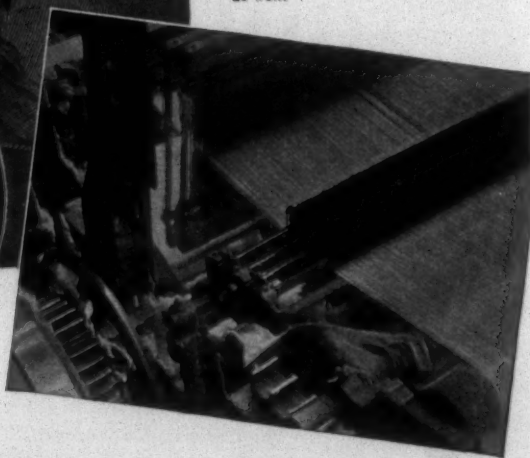
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Rayon Consumption Breaks Record

Weavers Continue As Largest Users

With consumption of rayon yarn continuing at record-breaking totals, as evidenced by the huge total consumption of approximately 290,000,000 pounds in 1936, the chief problem facing the industry during the new year will be to supply this continued demand with domestic production, according to the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

"The outstanding characteristic of 1937 for the rayon industry undoubtedly will prove to be a continuing shortage of yarn during the year," states the publication. "A very meager amount of new capacity can be put into production until very late in the year. Thus the outlook is for very short yarn stocks, a strong price structure, and a capacity production throughout the year. In common with other industries, the rayon industry may experience labor troubles during the year, which, together with rising raw material prices, might cause an increase in rayon yarn prices."

Domestic production of rayon yarn approximated 275,000,000 pounds in 1936, an increase of 7 per cent over 1935, the *Organon* estimates. Consumption on the other hand totaled 290,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent over 1935, due not only to increased production but also to greatly reduced yarn stocks. The industry ended the year with only a three days' supply of yarn stock on hand, the lowest level recorded in the history of the industry.

RAYON STAPLE FIBER IN 1936 AND 1937

One of the sensational developments of the past year in the rayon industry was the 300 per cent increase in rayon staple fiber consumption to approximately 25,000,000 pounds from around 6,000,000 pounds in 1935. New high levels for both production and consumption are expected this year.

"With present high wool prices," the *Organon* states, "rayon staple fiber should cut further into wool consumption during the year, especially in its use aspects. Some real tariff relief for rayon staple fiber may be hoped for during 1937 so as to protect this domestic industry from Japanese competition especially."

Regarding the new year, the *Organon* states that "1937 should provide a period for developing new uses and outlets for rayon in 1938 when the new capacity now under construction really will begin to come into production. This business-building and development job for 1937 is probably the most important task of the year. But past achievements of the industry along this line

leave little cause for doubt that the task not only will be accomplished, but that it will be well done."

FIVE-YEAR SHORTAGE

The increase of approximately 15 per cent in yarn consumption during 1936 was due not only to increased production but also to greatly reduced yarn stocks, according to the *Organon*. It states that 1936 was a year of real yarn shortage, especially in the last half. The *Organon* reports that year-end stocks amounted to barely a three days' supply, the lowest level recorded in the yarn producing industry.

"The year 1936 in the rayon producing industry might be described as a consolidating and position-building year," states the *Organon*. "The culminating effects of fiber and fabric development in the industry, plus the rising prices of competing fabrics, resulted in unprecedented demand for rayon in all of its forms."

"In production, the industry operated essentially at its capacity throughout the year. There was some loss of output due to the floods in March and also due to relatively minor labor troubles over the year."

WEAVERS CHIEF BUYERS

The *Organon* finds that the rayon weaving industry continues to be the chief increasing consumer of rayon yarn, the consumption by other trades holding its own or increasing somewhat. The publication reports that yarn stocks were never high during the year, but, especially from August forward, were painfully low.

"Prices during 1936 were reasonably satisfactory, except possibly in the acetate division," states the *Organon*. "Viscose prices were increased in June in all sizes, while acetate prices were reduced in October for the fine sizes only. Prices of rayon circular knit cloth were gratifyingly higher over the year. The incidence of the Robinson-Patman Act caused the granting of a flat 5 per cent discount from all yarn list prices from June to the end of the year. As of January 2, 1937, however, all quantity discounts were eliminated."

"Rayon staple fiber was a relative sensation in 1936. Domestic consumption of this staple increased from about 6,000,000 pounds in 1935 to nearly 25,000,000 pounds in 1936, or more than a 300 per cent increase. This figure was realized both by increases in domestic production and imports. The domestic price of staple fiber was reduced from 34c per pound to 28c per pound in June."

Rayon Fabric Scouring Difficulties

IN the dyeing of all classes of rayon fabrics, trouble is experienced unless oils, used as lubricants during weaving or knitting, are removed. Frequently the ordinary scouring operations only incompletely remove any lubricants used or stains which have arisen during manufacturing processes. It is important that all rayon goods to be dyed are carefully examined at the earliest opportunity. On exposure to air chemical action may occur causing the oils or dirt to be very difficult to remove and possibly resulting in the fabric becoming tender. With regard to tendering, temperature plays an important part and a rise of 10° may result in the degree of tendering of rayon being doubled. Ultraviolet rays present in sunlight have been found particularly detrimental. Sunlight frequently activates materials used in finishing causing rayon fabrics to be tendered. Many chemical processes are accelerated by the action of light particularly in the presence of minute traces of iron and copper. These metals act as catalysts in oxidation processes such as bleaching, and it is therefore extremely important to remove all impurities at the earliest opportunity.

REMOVAL OF LOOM OIL

In scouring woven goods, trouble is frequently experienced due to the type of loom oil used. Old mineral oil is frequently troublesome. Many weavers use saponifiable oils consisting of mixtures of mineral oils and fatty oils. Castor, rape and olive oils are generally easily removed. Other oils frequently give trouble, and some even resist boiling with caustic soda under pressure. Such treatment can never be given to any rayon materials. Where trouble is experienced the addition to the scouring bath of turkey-red oil and solvents such as trichlorethylene are useful.

Black loom oil is frequently impossible to remove in the ordinary way. When present as a stain, local treatment may be applied. The fabric is sponged with pure olive oil and left for a few hours. The olive oil will be found to dissolve the black oil, which is then readily emulsified by soap solution and ammonia and removed. It is essential that the olive oil be pure and contain no mineral oil, particularly if the cloth is a mixture of acetate and viscose or cotton. Under certain circumstances the two latter fibres have been found to acquire an affinity for acetate dyestuffs sufficient to become stained during the later dyeing operation.

The scouring problem becomes considerably complicated when the oil has been contaminated by rust or graphite. Rust is very common and frequently difficult to remove, whilst it is essential that all traces are removed. This trouble frequently arises due to steam condensing on overhead iron pipes. Water then drips on to any fabric lying underneath. Proper ventilation will overcome this difficulty and the replacement of iron by aluminium, where possible, is advisable.

AVOIDANCE OF STAINS

Grease and oil may drip from overhead shafting and bearings. These should be fitted with drip trays and every effort made to avoid stains on the fabric rather

than rely on the ability of the dyer to remove them. If fabric is dropped on, the stain may penetrate several laps and many yards of cloth become faulty. When overhead repairs are being carried out, iron filings may float about and alight on fabric some distance away. This trouble may not be detected until the fabric mysteriously falls into holes after bleaching, since the normal scouring reagents will not remove the iron. Similarly, graphites, arising from grinding pastes, may cause faulty cloths.

It is very common for weaving sheds to be white-washed. This peels off and may drop on cloth in the loom. At the best, sticky stains arise due to calcium soaps, which means extra processing to effect removal. Oil contaminated with coal dust is occasionally found. On dyeing, after a short time, this becomes resinous, and is firmly attached to the fabric. Such tar-oils may be removed on scouring, particularly if a fat solvent is used. The bleaching process is also helpful with this type of stain.

Many substances are marketed as stain removers. Some of these may be applied as a foam which acts as an emulsifying agent and removes dirt readily. A new process which is useful in some cases is enzymatic action. The goods are passed through a solution of an enzyme prior to the ordinary scouring operation.

Iron stains are most easily removed by a treatment with 2 per cent oxalic acid at 160° F. Two or three ends on the jig should be sufficient. This treatment follows the normal scouring processes and is advisable when stains are known to be present. A thorough wash-off is necessary with rayon goods to prevent tendering.

KNITTED FABRIC SCOURING

In knitted goods the removal of lubricating oil is still more important. Due to the method of manufacture it is essential that the yarns used are thoroughly lubricated. The oiling process removes moisture and renders the yarn less susceptible to changes in humidity. One method of lubrication adopted frequently is to open a 10 lb. bundle and pour a certain amount of oil in at each end. Another method is by means of a wick and roller. The absorption properties of rayon are very good and either method results in fairly even lubrication. Nevertheless, inequalities do occur and the scouring operations must be sufficiently severe to remove all oil.

For rayon fabrics other than hosiery, lubrication is required on the outside of the yarn so that the threads slip easily and friction is at the minimum. Some oils penetrate to the core of the thread rapidly and tend to leave the outer layers harsh and dry. These oils are not so readily removed and are to be avoided. On many machines used for manufacturing knitted underwear, it is essential that the yarn is thickly coated with lubricant. This maintains a film of oil on the needle and prevents corrosion taking place and the fibres being covered with rust. This produces a closer and more uniform loop which is what is required.

In hosiery manufacture, the requirements are rather

(Continued on Page 25)

The New **FLAT** **BOBBIN*** and **SHUTTLE***



for Faster Production of Rayon and Silk

The new U S Flat Bobbin or Quill for plain or shuttle-changing looms is light in weight yet strong and durable. Its flat construction accommodates a package 50 to 100% larger — allows considerably longer running and requires a smaller number of quills or filling bobbins per loom. In winding, a definite saving is made by using less spindles and a greater number of units per operator. Greater yarn length per bobbin saves weavers' time, allows more looms per operator, cuts down start-up and bobbin-changing marks on finished goods.

The new U S Flat Shuttle has been designed to carry the U S Flat Bobbin efficiently. It is equipped with either the Paterson or the well known Unit Tension which eliminates the use of mops, felts and elastics. With the Unit Tension, it is equally effective in either plain, box or shuttle-changing looms.

Ask the nearest U S Representative to submit samples and full particulars.

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Rayon Mills Earned Small Profits In Final Half Of 1935

REPORTING on the earnings of rayon textile companies for the last six months in 1935, the Federal Trade Commission showed that these companies earned on meagre profits in that period.

This report was based on data supplied by 311 silk and rayon textile companies of which 124 are classified as stock companies and 187 commission companies. These companies were further classified into seven groups which were: Stock throwing, stock weaving, stock throwing and weaving, commission throwing, commission weaving, commission throwing and weaving, and commission dyeing and finishing companies.

Of the seven groups of silk and rayon textile companies covered in the report, four show net losses ranging from 0.15 per cent to 7 per cent on textile investment for the last half of 1935, and three show net profits ranging from 1.41 per cent to 4.87 per cent for the same period. For the entire year 1935, net losses on textile investment ranging from 1.21 per cent to 11.53 per cent are shown for groups, while the other three reported profits ranging from 0.34 per cent to 7.89 per cent.

STOCK THROWERS PROSPER

For 17 stock throwing companies, the last half of 1935 was a more prosperous period than any preceding six months since the beginning of 1933. A net profit, on a semi-annual basis, of 4.87 per cent on textile investment is shown for the last six months of 1935 as compared with a net profit of 2.85 per cent for the same number of companies reporting for the January-June period of that year. Eighteen companies averaged a net profit of 2.84 per cent for the first half of 1935 and 1.05 per cent for the last half of 1934. Slight net losses were shown for the last six months of 1933 and the first six months of 1934.

On an annual basis, the stock throwing companies covered averaged profits of 7.89 per cent for 1935, 0.99 per cent for 1934, and 2.51 per cent for 1933.

Raw material, the largest item of cost for this group, accounted for 77 per cent of the total mill cost for the last half of 1935, and averaged approximately 70 cents per dollar of sales. Labor costs accounted for about 13 per cent of the total mill cost and averaged approximately 12 cents per dollar of sales.

STOCK WEAVING MILLS

The 69 stock weaving companies averaged a semi-annual net profit of 1.73 per cent on textile investment for the last half of 1935, as against a net loss of 0.28 per cent for 80 companies reporting for the preceding six months. For the half-year periods of 1933 and 1934, the rate of profit for the last half of 1935 was exceeded only by the 5.73 per cent profit averaged by 58 companies reporting for the last half of 1933.

Of the total mill cost of goods processed by this group during the last half of 1935, raw material accounted for about 51 per cent and labor for approximately 30 per

cent. Raw material cost averaged nearly 45 cents and labor cost almost 26 cents per dollar of sales.

Net losses on textile investment for companies throwing their own silk and rayon were shown for each half-year period of 1933, 1934 and 1935, except for a net profit of 2.84 per cent for the last half of 1933. Net loss on textile investment of 0.72 per cent on a semi-annual basis, covering 38 companies for the last half of 1935, was exceeded only by the net loss of 2.97 per cent, covering 37 companies for the first half of that year, and by the net loss of 2.82 per cent, covering 27 companies for the first half of 1934.

For the entire year of 1935, a net loss of 3.65 per cent on textile investment was shown for this group, as compared with a net loss of 3.19 per cent for 1934 and a net profit of 2.22 per cent for 1933.

Cost of raw material accounted for 49 per cent and labor for nearly 29 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed during the last half of 1935. The raw material cost averaged about 44 cents per dollar of sales and the labor cost averaged nearly 26 cents.

COMMISSION LOSSES

A net loss, on a semi-annual basis, of 0.15 per cent on textile investment for the last half of 1935 is shown for the forty-eight commission throwing companies covered in the report, as compared with a net profit of 0.46 per cent averaged by forty-five companies for the first half of the same year. Annual net profits on textile investment of 0.34 per cent for 1935, 0.13 per cent for 1934, and 2.19 per cent for 1933 were shown by the companies making returns.

Labor, the most important element of cost for this group, represented about 63 per cent of the total mill cost for the last half of 1935 and averaged approximately 57 cents per dollar of sales. Raw material cost, which, for throwing companies engaged for the most part in processing goods owned by other companies, comprised relatively small proportions of the total manufacturing cost, accounted for slightly less than 4 per cent of the total for the half-year period covered, and averaged 3.5 cents per dollar of sales.

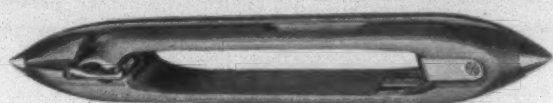
For commission weaving companies, net losses were shown for each of the half-year periods subsequent to January 1, 1933, except for a net profit of 2.84 per cent on textile investment for the first half of 1934. A net loss of 2.78 per cent for the last six months of 1935 was reported by the fifty-seven companies making returns and was exceeded only by the average net loss of 3.81 per cent for forty-nine companies for the last half of 1934. This group's annual net loss averaged 3.3 per cent for 1935 as compared with net losses of approximately 1 per cent and 1.84 per cent, respectively, for 1934 and 1933. Labor cost for this group absorbed nearly 69 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed during the last half of

(Continued on Page 24)

New US Worsted Shuttle

Shuttle engineers of the US Bobbin & Shuttle Co. have developed a new worsted tension shuttle which is claimed to give positive tension on the first pick in bobbin changing looms. The shuttle is now in use in a number of mills and receiving very favorable reports.

The original design of the new US worsted tension shuttle was made almost a year ago and subjected to a



number of tests in various plants. After the original model was modified to some extent subsequent sample shuttles were placed in a number of mills and given exhaustive tests for several months. The result is a shuttle which is accurate and efficient in working with the various types of worsted yarn. The positive tension action eliminates loose or tight picks. The mechanism of the die cast eye is adjustable to practically any degree of tension desired.

Commercial Factors Buys Bachmann-Emmerich Co.

Commercial Investment Trust Corporation recently announced the acquisition of all the stock of Bachmann-Emmerich & Co., Inc. The business of that company will be conducted under the name of Bachmann-Emmerich Factors Corporation, which will operate as an independent unit of Commercial Factors Corporation, a wholly owned C. I. T. subsidiary.

The conduct of the business will continue as heretofore, with I. Edwin Goldwasser as president and treasurer, David Jacobson, vice-president and secretary, and Charles Reiss, vice-president. Other officers are George Becker, vice-president, I. D. Bachmann, assistant vice-president, and Louis Rothstein and Jack Perl, assistant secretaries. The headquarters of the business, including the credit office, will remain at 200 Madison avenue.

The board of directors of the new Bachmann-Emmerich Factors Corporation is composed of I. Edwin Goldwasser, David Jacobson, Charles Reiss, John Fritz Achelis, Konrad F. Braun, Phillip W. Haberman, Arthur O. Dietz, Henry Ittleson, Jr., and S. B. Baker.

For the last six years, a close financial association has existed between Bachmann, Emmerich & Co., Inc., and Commercial Factors Corporation, and it was the success of operations during this period that led to the purchase of the Bachmann Emmerich business by C. I. T.

This latest acquisition further extends the interest of C. I. T. in the factoring field.

British Control Shrinkage of Cotton Fabrics

No review of modern trends in British fabrics would be complete if it ignored the progress that has been made in controlling the shrinkage of cotton and linen dress

goods according to the *London Times*. Processes have been patented and are in commercial operation which practically eliminate both warp and weft shrinkage. Preliminary tests are made to determine the potential running-up of a given material. When the cloth is being finished the machine can be adjusted to shrink it to the predetermined limit. The effect is permanent. Considerable collaboration has been in progress during the past few years between the textile industries and the British Launderer's Research Association, as a result of which the latter organization now issues a certificate of unshrinkability for fabrics that conform to certain standards. It is significant that recently the association adopted a revised specification in which the tolerances allowed were reduced to 0.7 per cent for warp and weft—equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in 1 yard.

Over the past few years a growing proportion of the cotton, rayon and linen dress fabrics sold have been offered with some degree of assurance that they will resist creasing and crushing. All have been specially processed—another instance of the triumph of laboratory methods. These advantages of relative unshrinkability and crease-resistance add but a trifling percentage to the cost of production.

Hosiery Meet

Charlotte, N. C.—Leaders in the Southern hosiery industry will join with other hosiery manufacturers of the nation in a meeting at New York next month to set up a sound policy for the industry, said Taylor R. Durham, secretary of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Durham and Fritz Seifart, of this city, treasurer of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, will attend a preliminary meeting in New York February 10th. Other officers and directors of the organization will be present.

Definite suggestions will be made by officers and directors of this association and the four other associations in the industry. These suggestions will be presented to the entire industry at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, February 10th and 11th.

This meeting, said Mr. Durham, has been called by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. The new session of Congress is expected to make a number of proposals affecting industry. Among them are proposals dealing with hours and wages legislation, with legislation having a bearing on fair trade practices and therefore on merchandising. The manufacturers are expecting most proposals of this nature to be introduced in Congress this month.

When the President is inaugurated on January 20th, he is expected to deliver a message which will make clear the character of legislation which he as head of the administration will indorse and attempt to secure. All of these proposals will be discussed, and the industry is expected to plan a sound and intelligent policy that will place the full force of its influence and co-operation behind the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers as its spokesman. Mr. Durham said he expected a large number of Southern hosiery manufacturers to attend the New York meeting.

Trade Commission Charges Card Clothing Manufacturers With Suppressing Competition

Washington, D. C.—The Charlotte Manufacturing Company of Charlotte and nine other card clothing manufacturers are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, with suppressing competition among the members of their industry and with maintaining uniform prices and terms of sale for their product. The respondents' practices are alleged to be in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Named in the complaint is the Card Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York City. The Charlotte company and other respondents are engaged in manufacturing a tough, and close-woven fabric studded with steel teeth, used principally by textile manufacturers in combing out wool and cotton preparatory to spinning. They comprise substantially all, if not all, of the producers of that commodity in the United States.

Others are: Ashworth Bros., Inc., Fall River Mass., also trading as American Card Clothing Company, Philadelphia; Benjamin Booth Company, Philadelphia; Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass.; Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Sherlock, trading as Methuen Napper Clothing Company, Methuen, Mass.; Merrimac Card Clothing Company, Andover, Mass.; Standard Card Clothing Company, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Wickwire-Spencer Steel Company, New York, and Frederick C. Redman, Lowell, Mass., trading as Redman Card Company. Redman is not a member of the association, but allegedly has cooperated with it and its members.

The association, the complaint sets out, was organized under the National Industrial Recovery Act and formulated a code of fair competition to govern the card clothing industry, members of which operated under and complied with the provisions of such code. They are said to have filed complete schedules of uniform prices and terms of sale, and revisions thereof, with their code authority, which furnished copies of the schedules of

each manufacturer to every other manufacturer in the industry.

After the National Industrial Relations Recovery Act was declared invalid, members of the industry, according to the complaint, met in Boston under the auspices of the association, and, for the alleged purpose of restricting and suppressing competition in the sale of their product, unanimously agreed to continue to comply with all the provisions of their code.

Pursuant to the agreement, the complaint charges the respondent manufacturers continued to sell their product at the uniform prices and on the terms of sale last filed by them with their code authority.

As a result of the agreement and of the practices of the respondents, the complaint alleges, competition among manufacturers of card clothing has been restricted, each manufacturer has been constrained to sell at prices and on terms uniform with the prices and terms of competitors and prices have been kept at an artificial level.

The respondents are allowed 20 days from service of the complaint to file answers to the charges contained therein.

Hampton Mills Give a Dinner

Clover, S. C.—Hampton Spinning Mills entertained officers, overseers and section men at a banquet Saturday evening, January 2nd, at City Hall Auditorium. Talks were made by mill executives, including L. L. Hardin, resident manager; John R. Hart, director, and Wilson McArver, superintendent. This is an annual event; 42 guests were present.

Japanese Yarn Production

Tokyo.—Japan's production of cotton yarn in 1936 totalled 3,607,451 bales, highest figure in the annals of the native cotton industry, and an increase of 46,618 bales over 1935, it was announced.

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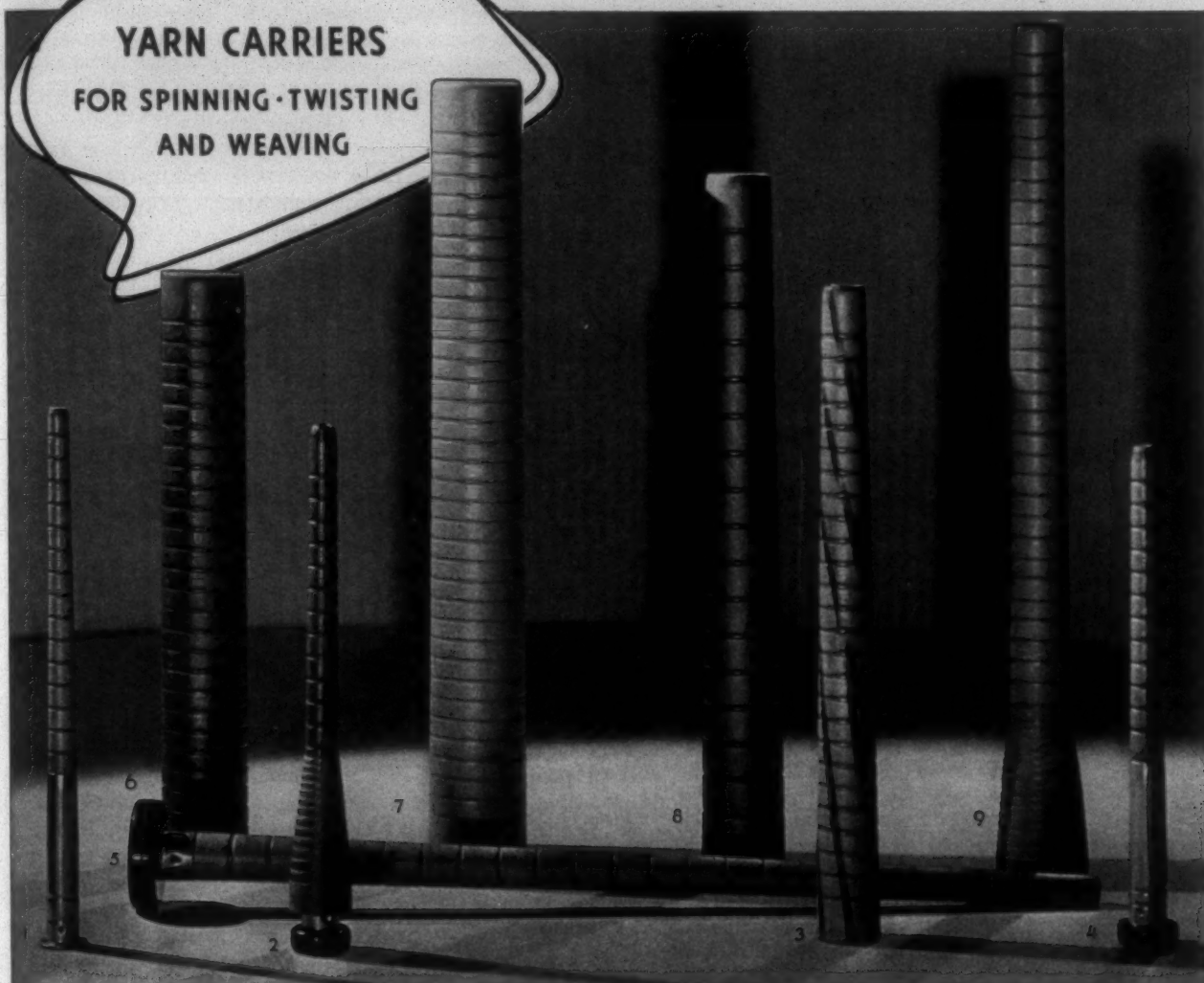
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3. Spinning bobbin for worsted ring frame.
4. Filling quill, suitable for electric feeler motion, with Bakelite head.
5. Spinning bobbin for the new large package woolen mule.
6. Bobbin for twister frame.
7. Bobbin for French type worsted spinning frame.
8. Spinning bobbin for worsted ring frames.
9. Spinning bobbin with bevelled base for new woolen ring spinning frame.

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A. P. T. Yarn carriers are tapered paper tubes (with built-up paper, metal, or Bakelite heads as needed), but the paper is impregnated and hardened so that it has high rigidity and high surface resistance.

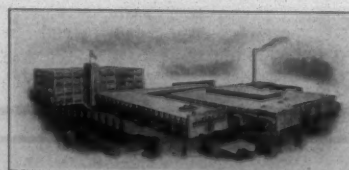
The advantages of these carriers are many, including the following:

1. Long life with full efficiency. • 2. Light weight. • 3. Perfect balance. • 4. Will not warp even when exposed to moisture at high temperatures. • 5. Oftentimes permit large packages. • 6. Do not develop static. • 7. Will not splinter, chip,

- or split. • 8. Their smooth, hard, resilient surface protects delicate fibres and reduces loom stops and fabric seconds. • 9. Lowest ultimate cost.

A. P. T. Yarn carriers are adaptable to all classes of fibres and to many different types of spinning and weaving. Often they can be fitted to existing spindles by the addition of wooden or metal sleeves to the latter. Hundreds of well known mills have been profitably using them as standard equipment for years. Let us help you to determine if they will increase your profit.

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Personal News

C. E. Toney is now overseer weaving, Jefferson Mills, Crawford, Ga.

W. L. Graydon has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the upper mill of the Pelzer Mills, Pelzer, S. C.

M. M. Taylor, overseer of weaving at the upper plant of the Pelzer Mills, Pelzer, S. C., has been promoted to superintendent of the lower plant.

H. C. Estes, of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., is now overseer day weaving, Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

Geo. Dyson has been promoted from second hand, No. 1 Mill, Jefferson, Ga., to overseer cloth room at Mill No. 2, Crawford, Ga.

S. L. Stacks has been promoted to superintendent of Jefferson Mills, at Crawford and Royston, Ga. He will also retain his present position as superintendent of the mill at Jefferson, Ga.

W. H. Hardeman, former manager of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Union plant, at Lafayette, Ga., has been made superintendent of the Ella Division at Shelby, N. C.

John W. Clark, president of the Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C., is in the Duke Hospital, Durham, N. C., undergoing treatment for a knee injury which he suffered several years ago while riding at his farm in Halifax County. He expects to be back at his office in about ten days.

J. David Woodside, of New York, has arrived in Greenville, S. C., to spend several weeks there visiting textile plants in that section. Mr. Woodside is a member of the Stockton Commission Company, selling agents for several cotton mills in this company. He is accompanied by Mrs. Woodside.

C. C. Roberts has been promoted from overseer of carding to superintendent of the upper plant at the Pelzer (S. C.) Mills. Mr. Roberts was formerly overseer of carding at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., and Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

D. H. Hill Undergoes Operation

D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of Textile Bulletin and Southerner Knitter, and secretary of the Southern Textile Association, is getting along nicely, following an operation for appendicitis, Tuesday, at a Charlotte hospital.

Turkish Textile Plant Is Nearing Completion

The buildings of the new textile factory in Nazilli, Turkey, are now nearing completion. The installation of the machines has actually begun, and 475 looms are due to arrive from the Soviet "Kilmowski" Works, together with power plant from Charkow in Soviet Ukraine. The new textile factory in Eregli, near Konya, will also be finished soon. The buildings themselves are ready, and the installation of the German machines will be completed shortly.

Bigger Consumption of U. S. Cotton Seen By W. D. Anderson

Macon, Ga.—W. D. Anderson, chairman of the board of Bibb Manufacturing Company, textile producers, predicts heavy consumption of home-grown cotton this year.

Curtailement in consumption of cotton goods during the depression years has left the country "literally starved for textiles," he said.

This, plus a change in the buying attitude of the general public, he said, indicates a year of big business.

"The psychology of the people has undergone a change," he said, "so that hope and enthusiasm have replaced fear and uncertainty. . . . This country is a wonderful consumer of everything when business is in a prosperous state, and now that we are turning into a more prosperous time, it is perfectly reasonable to expect an enlarged distribution and consumption of cotton textiles."


Arrest Three in Dynamite Explosion in Lenoir

Lenoir, N. C.—Three arrests have been made in connection with the explosion of some dynamite near the property of the Whitnel Cotton Mill in Whitnel on Sunday night, December 20th. Jesse Atwood, Crolley Cannon and Red Johnson, all of Whitnel, were taken into custody.


The arrests were made by Constable H. D. McLean, who has been investigating the case which resulted in considerable damage to mill property. Atwood was released on bond of \$200, while Johnson and Cannon were released on bond of \$400.

Textile Developments

Among the textile developments and enlargements recently announced by a contractors' association were those of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation at Rome, Ga.; the Celanese Corporation, Cumberland, Md.; Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Alabama and Georgia; B. F. Goodrich, Silvertown, Ga.; Viscose Company, Front Royal, Va.; Du Pont's rayon plant, near Richmond, Va.; Wilbert J. Carter and associates, Greensboro, N. C., and Peerless Woolen Mills, near Chattanooga, Tenn.



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Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.—As the time approaches for the opening of the Twelfth Southern Textile Exposition the prospects are that it will be one of the most successful in the history of Textile Hall. All the available space has been sold except a part of the balcony. The management will provide a wider promenade over the back of the stage, thus making a continuous walk around four sides of the hall on the balcony level.

The committees thus far have been announced. The following are members of the Hotel Reservations Committee: John A. McPherson, Chairman, M. O. Alexander, A. H. Cottingham, L. M. Glenn, Hext M. Perry, Harold R. Turner and Walter F. Woodward.

Housing Committee (rooms elsewhere than in Greenville hotels): J. H. Spencer, Chairman, E. M. Cushman, J. H. Huff, C. H. Patrick and W. J. Still. A third committee which will assist in the reception of distinguished guests on opening day will consist of L. S. Ligon, Chairman, Geo. D. Fryfogle, L. F. Kelley, P. McGarity and W. W. Rogers.

A program for Exposition Week is being arranged, and more details will be announced later. The first official meeting will be that of the Greenville Section of American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Earl R. Stall will have charge of arrangements for this meeting. The Southern Textile Association will have a luncheon on April 9th, and Edwin Howard will head the committee on arrangements.

OBITUARY

ROBT. L. CARITHERS

Robert L. Carithers, of Winder, Ga., widely known throughout the section as a pioneer worker in civic, business and church affairs, died at Emory University Hospital at the age of 78.

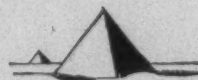
Mr. Carithers, born in Walton County, devoted his life to building that section of the State, as well as making numerous contributions to religious, educational and charitable institutions in other parts of Georgia.

For years he was in the banking business at Winder and recently had been president of the Jefferson Mills. He had large farming interests in Oconee and Barrow Counties and was greatly interested in better highways, schools, and all public enterprises.

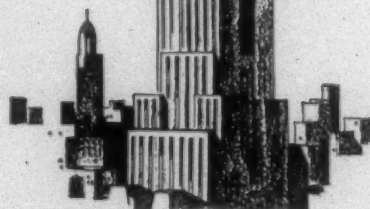
J. M. JACKSON

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—J. M. Jackson, secretary of the Roanoke Mills Company here, died at his home after an illness of three weeks. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Jackson was a pioneer citizen of Roanoke Rapids and was a veteran textile official. He came to Roanoke Rapids in 1898, shortly after the first textile mill had been established here, and had been connected with the industry since then.



**Collective Man
Power Built the
Pyramids . . but**



COLLECTIVE THINKING Built The Empire State Building

The Great Pyramid of Cheops, which took many years and many lives in the building, is an outstanding example of what collective man power can accomplish. However, as an engineering achievement, it becomes insignificant when compared with the Empire State Building which is almost three times as high, is equipped with every conceivable modern convenience and yet required a mere fraction of the man power and the time used in building the pyramid.

The Empire State Building is one of the world's most impressive examples of COLLECTIVE THINKING, which was not fully utilized by the ancient Egyptians.

Collective thinking can also perform wonders in the chemical processing of textiles. Furthermore, it is greatly needed here, because new fibres, new styles and a constantly and rapidly changing picture necessitate a versatility of knowledge and of experience that is seldom given to one man or even one organization.

A-H Consultation Service can make an important contribution to collective thinking in any textile plant on sizing, printing, or finishing problems. This service is rendered free of charge by a staff of specially trained chemists assisted by a completely equipped, modern laboratory and a company experience of 121 years.

Communicate with our nearest office and state your problem.



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.. Liquid Chlorine ..
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New Possibilities In Rayon Knitted Fabrics

BUILDERS of knitting machinery, by fitting 28-needle circular machines with selecting devices, have greatly extended the scope for designing in stitch and color in fine gauge warp-knitted rayon fabrics. Even now nothing can be done on these machines which could not have been done previously on machines with fewer needles to the inch, but the coarser gauge machines are not equally suitable for rayon knitting and in any case the increased fineness makes the textures more attractive.

FANCY KNITTING

Hitherto, except on spring needle machines of the Wildman type, only simple designs could be developed in 28N fabrics. The use of cut wheels on spring needle machines enabled crepe and a limited range of patterned tuck effects to be produced in fine fabrics, but 28N ma-

selecting devices can be applied to the following uses:

- (1) to raise needles from non-knitting to tucking height;
- (2) to raise needles from non-knitting to clearing height;
- (3) to raise needles from tucking to clearing height.

The use of two kinds of needles makes it possible to dispose the needles at three different levels, the selecting device being employed to raise certain needles from non-knitting to clearing height and a cam subsequently lifting some of the non-knitting needles to tucking height. Thus four different knitting actions can be obtained, (a) tuck and miss, (b) knit and miss, (c) knit and tuck, (d) knit, tuck and miss. Yet another use to which selecting devices can be applied is to lift needles from clearing height to an extra high position where they receive the first of two yarns supplied at the same feeder, the second yarn being fed to all the needles. Fish net fabric is made on this principle. The same knitting actions are obtainable with spring needles although tucking is effected by mispicking instead of by lifting needles to a half-height.

The tuck and miss selection is utilized on modern machines for the purpose of introducing comparatively thick fancy yarns and metal threads without actually forming

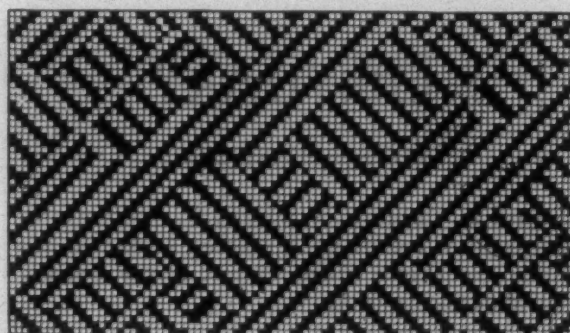
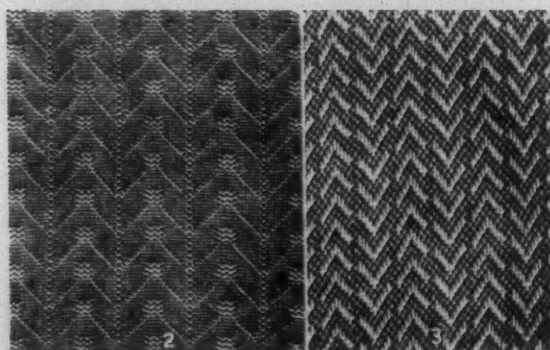


Fig. 4

them into loops. As a rule, 18N machines are used for this class of work but the possibility of making similar fabrics on 28N machines now exists. It is fairly safe to say that before very long the whole range of fancy fabrics now knitted on 18N machines, largely from worsted yarns, will be produced in rayon on 28N machines.

chines were not fully exploited for fancy knitting until non-spiral selecting mechanisms were applied to them. On latch needle machines of equal gauge designers have had to be satisfied, until very recently, with the use of double-butted needles, which restrict the patterning scope to stripes, squares and tartan effects. Yet, in spite of the limitations imposed by the machinery available, fine gauge fancy rayon fabrics have already proved very popular for blouses, dresses and sports shirts. This augers well for the trade, since the latest developments will make it possible for manufacturers to market a much wider range of fabrics during the coming season.

On latch needle machines having one set of needles,

Selection for knitting and missing produces float-stitch fabrics, of which a typical specimen taken from a 28N machine is shown in Fig. 1. It is made from 150 denier viscose and acetate yarns and is knitted "in the grey," the viscose being subsequently dyed. A squared paper draft of the pattern is given in Fig. 4 where filled squares represent stitches knitted from the acetate yarn and blank squares represent stitches knitted from the viscose yarn. The yarns float across the back of the fabric where they are not knitted in. The cylinders of the machine from which the fabric comes contains 1,740 needles and the machine has 12 feeders with a selecting unit at each feeder. The selecting unit comprises two discs, one acting

on jacks in the odd cylinder tricks and the other acting on jacks in the even cylinder tricks. The object of splitting the selecting unit in this manner is to make the action more positive and safer; the same arrangement is adopted with the ordinary type of pattern wheel when it is fitted to machines of extra fine gauge. Each unit contains, in effect, 360 selecting bits (180 in each disc) and the area is therefore 60 wales wide and 36 courses deep. The design rises six courses between pattern widths in the direction of knitting, which is towards the right.

With the same kind of mechanism the maximum depth for straight patterning is six courses, or 12 courses when the design is centered. As the pattern spiral is not noticeable in the fabric, however, the selecting units are

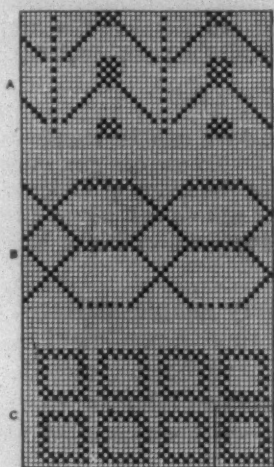


Fig. 5

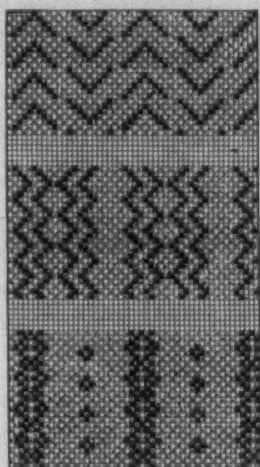


Fig. 6

best employed in providing the greatest possible designing area irrespective of the way in which the fancy effect is built-up; a result which is achieved by developing patterns spirally in rectangular areas, as in Fig. 1. The size of disc or wheel does not affect the depth of straight or non-spiral designs, but the larger the selecting unit, the bigger the rectangular area in which patterns can be developed with spiral trend.

Float stitch designs can be produced with either two or three colors in each course. The use of three colors gives rise to a greater percentage of floating yarn and also slows down production, but is advantageous from the designer's point of view. So far not more than two colors have been used in 28N warp-knitted fabrics, but there is a likelihood of three-color effects being marketed shortly.

By combining tucked and cleared stitches a large variety of different textures can be produced, including crepe, knop and ripple cloth. The object in crepe is to hide the structure of the fabric as much as possible by random tucking, whilst in knop textures prominences are formed by accumulating tuck loops on certain individual needles. The production of ripple cloth involves a 1/1 order of tucked and cleared loops, the tucking needles being cleared in turn after they have gathered two or three tuck loops.

On 28N machines of the Wildman type the possibility of selecting for clearing and tucking is made use of at the present time to produce delicate stitch effects like that shown in Fig. 2. A draft of the design and of two other designs of a similar character are given in Fig. 5. Filled squares denote tuck loops and blank squares cleared

(Continued on Page 24)



GOOD SOLDIERS ALL. Millions of Teeth, each one identical; the same height, the same thickness, the same angle and the same hardness. In other words, "good soldiers all." That is the story of Ashworth Card Clothing and such uniformity of product assures uniformity of performance.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

New Drive For Child Labor Amendment

ANOTHER and an intensive drive is to be made for the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

This Amendment would remove very few, if any, persons from cotton mills or other industries, as all States have for more than fifteen years had laws prohibiting the employment of persons under 14 years of age in factories and practically all manufacturing establishments now refuse to employ persons under 16 years of age.

The so-called Child Labor Amendment reads:

Section 1—The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

This gives Congress the power to prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age.

It does not, as is generally supposed, apply only to persons employed in factories.

It gives Congress the right to prohibit persons under 18 years of age from picking cotton, selling newspapers or working as servants.

It does not say that employment may be prohibited but that *labor* may be prohibited and

Congress can therefore deny to a farmer the right to the labor of his children.

It is idle to state that Congress will not use powers given to it because legislation today results very largely from the pressure of organized minorities and Congress being composed of men from widely different sections of the country could easily be convinced that cotton picking by children was an evil and that it should be eliminated.

Congressman Ramseyer of Iowa in discussing the Child Labor Amendment said:

We never confer power upon Congress unless we expect Congress to exercise that power and therefore Congress has always proceeded to exercise all the power conferred.

The Hartford, Conn., *Times* says:

It is idle to say Congress would not exercise the power to the full extent if it is granted. No one can guarantee that, for no one can foretell what the action of Congress may or may not be. The people will do well not to give Congress any more power than they are willing to have it use.

It would have been a very simple matter to have worded the Child Labor Amendment so that Congress would not have been given the right to prohibit or regulate farm labor up to 18 years of age or it could have been worded to eliminate children who work for their parents, but all such amendments were voted down by order of those who framed the Amendment.

Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, and Mrs. Florence Kelley, who assisted in drafting the McCormick resolution, insisted before the Senate and House Committees upon a "general grant of power" (House Hearing, February 15, 1924, page 36), with "no exceptions at all," and for "spacious wording" (Senate Report, January 10, 1923, page 52), and they got it.

The attitude of farm organizations and farm publications are expressed below.

It will be a serious mistake if it is written into our Constitution.—*National Grange Monthly*.

It threatens the gravest evils—Federal interference with the family.—*New England Homestead*.

The Amendment is a direct blow at agriculture, for the census figures show that of the more than one million children gainfully employed in the United States, more than two-thirds of them were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Idleness by law is as repulsive as involuntary servitude.—*From Resolutions adopted by Ohio Farm Bureau Federation*.

We have seen Government Bureaus in action, too, and we know how they tend to expand and to grasp after more power over the individual citizen, even as their mounting costs are demanding more taxes out of his pockets. It is a tendency of the Government that will have to be fought, the time is now!—*Farm Journal*.

We reaffirm our former opposition to the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution relating to child

labor. We are in complete sympathy with State and Federal laws to close sweat-shops, to give fair wages to all workers, and to prevent children of immature ages being employed. We are not, however, in favor of denying the employment of the youth of our land, particularly in those months during which school is not in session, or in the daylight hours of the school period, before and after school sessions.—*American Farm Bureau Federation.*

The following constitute the argument of nationally known citizens:

God forbid that these States should ever be foolish enough to ratify the amendment, but if they do so, then you fathers and mothers in Jasper County, when you want to send your 17-year-old boy or girl to the cotton patch, must get a Federal permit from Washington, D. C., or if you want to send your 16-year-old daughter to milk the cow, you must get a permit from some old maid presiding over a bureau in the Department of Labor at Washington.—*Hon. John H. Kirby, Houston, Tex.*

I read not only the superficial meaning of the measure, but the spirit of it, and I feel that this spirit would tend in the future to weaken the rights of the States, and, what is worse still, the rights of parents over their children.—*Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, Mass.*

The proposed Child Labor Amendment is precisely the wrong way with which to deal with the problem to which it refers. Moreover, it would again attack our Government at its foundation by once more enormously extending the Federal police power to the invasion and destruction of the historic rights of our State and local Governments as well as those of the family.—*Nicholas Murray Butler, President, Columbia University.*

The so-called Child Labor Amendment is not a child labor measure. It is a sweeping enactment, well meant but unwise, whose ultimate effect will be to support free government and to promote Socialism. This legislation entails too great a risk to our liberties. Sound regulation of child labor can be had by a wiser and safer way.—*Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President, Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching.*

That the Federal Child Labor Law is not needed for the protection of young people employed in industry is evidenced by the following statement of Leon E. Tuesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, Bureau of Census:

According to the 130 Census statistics, there were 236 children 10 to 13 years old employed as operatives and laborers in cotton mills in the United States, comprising 191 operatives and 45 laborers.

While we have no separate tabulation for the single years of age making up this group, I am quite sure that all, or practically all, of the 236 children 10 to 13 years old returned as working in cotton mills were 13 years old.

Since there were in the population of the United States in 1930, 9,622,492 children from 10 to 13 years of age, it seems to me that the fact that 236 out of this total of nearly ten million are working in cotton mills is not a matter of sufficient importance to justify any very extended consideration.

The objectives of those who seek the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment are not the elimination of child labor from manufacturing

establishments, because no such child labor exists today.

The true objectives are:

(1) The enlargement of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the opportunity to give jobs to an army of inspectors. It is estimated that it will require \$1,000,000 per year to carry on the work if the department is given authority and that means a lot of jobs and many of those working for ratification are also working for jobs for themselves.

(2) Control over all farm labor up to 18 years of age, even control over and the right to prohibit the labor of persons working for their parents. When the amendment is passed the farmers forever surrender to the U. S. Department of Labor all control over the right to have their children assist in farm work even for short periods such as cotton picking.

Cotton manufacturers who believe that because they are not employing any person under 16 years of age, they have no interest in defeating the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment will in the future curse themselves for their inactivity.

Just as soon as the amendment is ratified, the cotton mills will be flooded by an army of Federal Inspectors and as the Government will have the right to limit, regulate or prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age, there will be reports to be made and there will be many regulations.

Under the whip of organized labor it is not improbable that persons under 18 years of age, many of whom are married, will be prohibited from working more than 30 hours.

Whenever any power is given to Congress there is the inference that it is expected to use same.

Problems peculiar to North Carolina and South Carolina will not be understood by Congressmen from South Dakota and Oregon, and our own Congressmen will cast but a few of the 435 votes upon proposed regulations.

The Child Labor Amendment is being backed by those who will not hesitate to use misrepresentation in order to accomplish their purpose which is primarily a \$1,000,000 additional appropriation for the U. S. Department of Labor and the patronage represented by that sum.

The framers of our Constitution very wisely reserved to each State, the control over the lives of its own citizens which the Child Labor Amendment seeks to transfer to the Federal Government.

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Mill News Items

NEWBERRY, S. C.—The various concerns in Newberry paid out their regular customary dividends on the first of the year.

The Newberry Cotton Mill paid a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on a million and a quarter dollars.

Two Kendall Mills, the Oakland and the Mollohon, have been taken over by the company and the company owns the entire stock. Their regular dividends in the past were 3½ semi-annual.

UNION, S. C.—The South Carolina Tax Commission cut Union County's assessed valuation \$98,540 for 1936, as shown on the property returns in County Auditor J. S. Betenbaugh's office.

Railroads enjoyed the biggest slice, the four cotton mills coming second and individuals taking third rank.

The decrease on mills are: Monarch Cotton Mills, \$10,900; Ottaray plant, Monarch Mills Company, \$2,700; Lockhart plant, Monarch Mills Company, \$13,530; Wallace Cotton Mills, Jonesville, this county, \$11,000; Gault Manufacturing Company, \$1,000.

TARBORO, N. C.—The possibility that Fountain Cotton Mill here, vacant since a merger with Hart Mill and transfer of its workers to the latter's plant several months ago, may become the site of a large shirt and trousers factory was seen after A. A. Susman, representative of a New York concern, appeared at a meeting of the board of directors of the Tarboro Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce to explain the proposition.

Susman, declaring the mill, if established here, would employ between 550 and 650 workers, asked the board to solicit the aid of the county welfare department in making a survey to determine whether sufficient employees could be secured.

SHELBY, N. C.—Organization of the Esther Mills Company, a unit to replace the Eton Mills of this city, took place here on Tuesday.

A charter is being secured for the Esther Mills, which will take over the assets of Eton Mills, the reorganization plans being recently approved by the courts.

Owners of the mill, which manufactures dress goods and rayon, are C. C. Blanton, J. R. and Charles Dover, the J. R. Dover, Sr., estate, F. R. Morgan, all of Shelby, and John Fox, of New York. The mill was originally the Eastside Manufacturing Company, built in 1920. After bankruptcy proceedings several years ago it was taken over by the Eton company. It employs about 400 persons.

LANGLEY, S. C.—Judge Frank K. Myers filed an order in Federal Court terminating the receivership of the Langley Cotton Mills Company, of Langley, and discharging William E. Bush and P. F. Henderson as receivers. The receivers had petitioned for the discharge on completion of their duties. Receivership was ordered February 24, 1936, on petition of the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore as trustee for holders of \$470,000 face value bonds of an issue of \$600,000 of gold bonds.



Mill News Items

MOULTRIE, GA.—The Moultrie Cotton Mills are having their machinery overhauled, men and equipment being furnished by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

SHAWMT, ALA.—Employees at the Shawmut Mill will receive their first checks for wages, under the recently inaugurated pay-by-check system, next week, probably January 14th and 15th. These checks will cover wages accruing since the first day of January. Probably the last cash wages will be issued the Shawmut employees this week, when they will receive their pay for labor performed prior to January 1, 1937. As has been previously announced, the pay-by-check system will eventually be introduced in Lanette, Langdale, Fairfax and Riverview.

CAROLEEN, N. C.—The Caroleen Mill of the Henrietta Mills chain are renting the Guillet overhauling system from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

BESSEMER CITY, N. C.—In papers filed by the United States Government at the office of the clerk of Federal District Court at Charlotte, the plan of reorganization of the American Cotton Mills, the American Combed Yarn Corporation, and the Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills, Inc., was approved, subject to court order providing compromise payments on sums owed the government.

These compromise payments were not to be final, but full payments were provided if the corporations receive refunds on certain floor stock and processing taxes paid under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Provisions as to the American Cotton Mills included:

1. The \$2,375 tendered the United States attorney shall be accepted by the Farm Credit Administration in the claim amounting to \$9,500, payment not to release certain endorsers on the notes of the administration.

2. The American Cotton Mills to pay within 10 days \$1,351.21 to the Collector of Internal Revenue. It is found the mills are not due credit or refund by reason of floor stocks or processing tax, payment shall constitute full settlement of the 1933 income tax in amount of \$5,404.82. If found entitled to refund, the balance of \$4,553.61 shall become an enforceable liability of the corporation.

3. The claim for income taxes 1925 to 1929 inclusive in amount of \$16,102.34 is allowed and payment is to be made at the rate of \$500 monthly.

4. The corporation is ordered to pay later income taxes due the government.

Provisions for acceptance of the plan of reorganization of the American Combed Yarn Corporation and the Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills, Inc., were similar in wording.

First provision was payment of \$3,646.87 within 10 days to the collector of internal revenue for 1933 income tax in amount of \$5,223.59 and 1934 processing tax of \$9,363.90. The same provisions in regard to floor stock and processing tax refunds were applied.

Payment in 10 days of \$554.63 to the Collector of Internal Revenue for income tax for the year ending March 31, 1934, in amount of \$2,218.52, with the same provisions in case of processing tax refunds, was provided.



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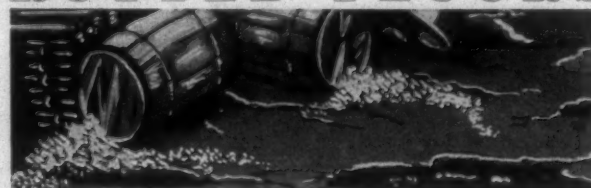
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Experienced young man wanted to sell well known line of textile accessories to mills of North and South Carolina. Should be familiar with various spinning and weaving processes and know textile equipment. Permanent position, good salary and advancement for right man. Write giving age, experience and references. Address

Accessories

Care Textile Bulletin

POSITION OPEN—For experienced overseer of carding and spinning in large Southern mill. Must also be familiar with winding and spooling. Do not take the trouble to apply unless you have the above qualifications. Give references and record of experience in your answer. Address "S. N.," care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

113—Model E Draper Looms, size 44". Lacey top harness motion, worm take up, Roper let-off, tape selvage motion, midget feelers, year 1917. Also have 6-40" and 24-42" Model K Drapers, 20' harness. Above looms available for inspection.

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Care Textile Bulletin

DYEING EQUIPMENT

We have complete raw stock dye-house equipment for sale. Good condition.

Ada McLean Mills
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On a reasonable basis, Yarn Mill fully equipped for 10 and 12 yarns; 2,080 spindles. Lowell machinery.

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POSITION WANTED—Young man with long experience on Barber-Colman Spoolers and Warpers wants position. Practical knowledge of entire spooler department. Previously successful. Capable fixer and can handle and train help. Non-union. Address "Spooler," care Textile Bulletin.

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1080—10 x 5 Intermediate Flyers with pressers at 50c each F. O. B. Berryton, Ga.

Berryton Mills
Berryton, Ga.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent or overseer weaving; age 32; experienced on both plain and fancy weaving, grey and colored; also design and get fabric analysis. At present employed as superintendent or weaving. Address "Weaving," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding or carding and spinning. 15 years with present mill, which is now closed. Best of references. Address "H. A.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer cloth room. 9 years' experience. Prefer job in North Carolina but will go anywhere if salary warrants move. Best of references. Address H. C. Cook, Hildebran, N. C.

YOUNG MAN, age 27, ten years' experience weaving and loom fixing on fancy work. C. & K. and Draper looms. Studied designing. Employed but desire place with company with chance for advancement. References. Address "W. & L.," care Textile Bulletin.

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Sanford, N. C.

Czechoslovakia Modernizing Its Textile Plants

The Association of Czechoslovak Textile Industrialists in Prague is reported to be planning comprehensive modernization on the finishing side of the industry. A draft law is to be prepared according to which the State would guarantee a credit for the purchase of out-of-date, unusable or surplus machines which would be exported overseas (South America and elsewhere). It is estimated that the scheme would necessitate a fund of 200,000,000 crowns, for the redemption of which the textile industry would make the necessary contributions.

Plan New Mill

Richmond, Va.—A weaving mill for the manufacture of silks and rayons wants to locate in a Virginia town having a suitable building for weave room purposes and experienced help in or near the community, Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the State Commission on Conservation and Development, stated here.

Arthur M. Herman, of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Allentown, Pa., wrote to the commission for an unnamed concern. Hall said the commission has made no investigation whatsoever of this offer, but was passing it on to Virginia cities and towns for what it may be worth to them. The letter said in part:

"We have a large and reputable converter in New York who is desirous of establishing a weaving mill for the manufacture of silks and rayons. He has asked us to locate for him a town in Virginia having a suitable building for weave room purposes and experienced help in the town or surrounding towns. At present, 30,000 to 40,000 square feet of floor space is necessary and 96 looms would be installed as a start, increasing to 300 so that it could develop into a desirable industry for the community.

Improve Pelzer

Pelzer, S. C.—The Kendall Company, which recently purchased the stock of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, has plans under way for extensive improvements in the building and the equipment of the mill. Lockwood-Greene, textile and industrial engineers and architects, were assigned the survey and supervision of the improvements, which will include some new machinery and other modernization improvements.

Paper Box Company Locates in Kinston

Kinston, N. C.—The Chamber of Commerce has announced that the Old Dominion Paper Box Company will establish a branch here. A part

of the main building of the defunct Kinston Cotton Mills in East Kinston has been leased. Machines will be installed in a few days and operations started about February 1st. Thirty persons, all white, will be employed. Sixty per cent of the workers will be girls.



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Rayon Stocks

Are Diminished

New York.—Short stocks of rayon yarn, a strong price structure and capacity production throughout 1937 were predicted in *Rayon Organon*, published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., in a survey just released.

"With consumption of rayon yarn continuing at record breaking totals, says the publication, as shown by the huge total consumption of approximately 290,000,000 pounds in 1936,

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the chief problem facing the industry during the new year will be to supply this continued demand with domestic production.

"In common with other industries, the rayon industry may experience labor troubles during the year, which together with rising raw material prices might cause an increase in rayon yarn prices."

Domestic production of rayon yarn approximated 275,000,000 pounds in 1936, a gain of 7 per cent over 1935, the *Organon* reported.

The 290,000,000-pound consumption was 15 per cent ahead of 1935. The industry, it said, ended the year with only a three-days' supply of yarn stock on hand, the lowest in history.

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Joshua L. Baily & Co.

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Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The past week has been showing very heavy buying of cotton goods and wide gray cloth houses were able to accommodate the persistent demand for yardage a great deal of new business could readily have been negotiated last week. Lack of opportunity to find wanted widths and constructions to meet conversion needs during the course of the next one, two or three months kept inquiry active and actual selling relatively light. Since those needing yardage found offerings scarce there was a rising trend to prices, continuing the strengthening movement through the respective contract periods.

With spot goods down to famine proportions it followed any promises of deliveries would find many willing takers. Altogether too few instances of requests to defer shipments came to the notice of the market. Even those who might find production delays prompting gray cloth delays had a desire to accumulate all possible yardage for a sudden demand. The automotive industry was in need of practically every yard owing and the minor reports of delivery deferments were an inconsequential influence.

The average buyer showed reduced interest in late deliveries, such as third and fourth quarter of the year. However, there were occasional inquiries for these quarters. Mills usually made no effort to attract contracts for late deliveries, feeling they were taking as much chance as buyers might feel they were in planning that far ahead.

The denim sources reported nearly every one has sold up its product to the point of being out of the market through the first half of this year. Reference to price changes make it appear unlikely that anything of the kind will take place, unless conditions other than those now governing change the picture. Nothing more definitely reflects how healthy this market is than the constant pressure being brought to bear to anticipate deliveries. No means of accommodating manufacturers exists at the present time. February yardage will go forward during that month and March goods are not likely to turn to February shipments.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	55½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	57½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	77½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	103¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	83¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	17½
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, standard	103¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60	83¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	93¼
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	9½

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—New business in cotton yarns so far this month is considerably smaller than during the same period in recent months, but deliveries on old contracts are as large as reached in recent years. Prices are being maintained, but there have been up to the present no indications of a resumption of the upward trend of former months, indicating that a digestion period is here when manufacturers and spinners will concentrate upon getting out large amounts of yarns and goods, and that new large contracts for yarns will probably not be forthcoming for the next few weeks. This is desirable, according to spinners, many of whom say they have sold as far ahead as they care to, and many manufacturers feel the same way. There are some hold-ups in plush quality yarn shipments on account of the automobile strike, but the full effects of this have not yet filtered down to cotton yarns.

During the past week some sellers are reported offering yarns of ordinary quality at prices below those generally considered as representing the market. This is attributed in part to lowering of quality by a few yarn mills which obviously will only operate temporarily, and are catering solely to customers making low-end merchandise for chain stores and others who supply merchandise to meet a price. It is pointed out by yarn suppliers that the purpose of these sales is obvious, but none the less, the fact that such sales are current is being widely used by yarn consumers to try to batter down the price structure of standard white, well-spun yarns.

It is reported that spinners of carded yarns are perfecting an organization which will assist in maintaining prices and that there are evidences that there will be more exchange of price sales information and more co-operation than has existed in the past.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	28½	14s	31
10s	29	16s	33
12s	29½	20s	34 -35
14s	30	24s	36
16s	30	26s	37
20s	31½-32	30s	40
26s	34 -34½	40s	45
30s	36 -36½		
36s	39 -39½		
40s	43 -43½		

Southern Single Warps

10s	29		
12s	29½		
14s	30		
16s	30		
20s	31½-32		
26s	34 -34½		
30s	36 -36½		
40s	43 -43½		

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	28½		
10s	29		
12s	29½-30		
16s	33		
20s	34 -35		
24s	26		
26s	37		
30s	40		
36s	42		
40s	45		

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	31 -31½		
20s	35		
16s	33½		
30s	40 -41		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	28½		
10s	29		
12s	29½-30		

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 4-Ply

8s	28½		
10s	29		
12s	29½-30		
14s	31		
16s	33		
20s	34 -35		

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	26		
Colored stripe, 8s, 3	30		
White carpets, 8s, 3	28		
and 4-ply	28½		

Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	25		
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	26		
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	27		
12s, 2-ply	27		
16s, 2-ply	29		
30s, 2-ply	36		

Southern Frame Cones

8s	28½		
10s	29		
12s	29½		
14s	30		
16s	30½		
20s	31½		
22s	32½		
24s	33½		
26s	34½		
28s	35 -35½		
30s	36 -36½		



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A SALESMAN wearing a blue
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No good business
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wear such a laugh-
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Is your Packaging
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By "clothing" your product with a uniform style label or hand-
carton, etc., a unified design will create a favorable impression as
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vertising value, and GREATER SALES. At the same time, sav-
ings may be effected by using the same art work and engravings.
Let our Art Department suggest designs without obligation for
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Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fulaski, Va.

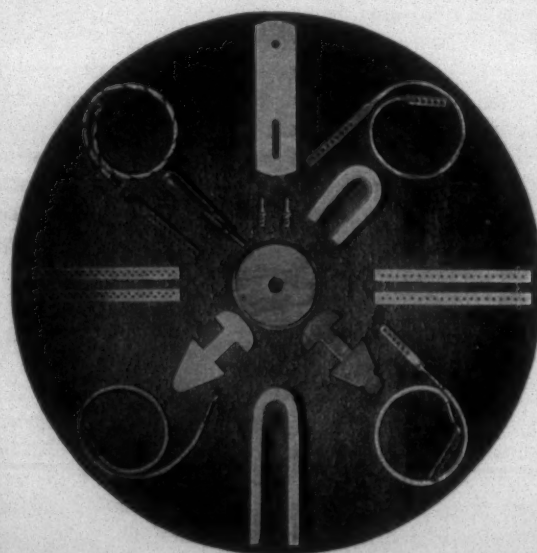
Burlington, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

Asheboro, N. C.

Old Dominion Paper Boxes

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Rayon Mills Earned Small Profits in Final Half of 1935

(Continued from Page 7)

1935 and amounted to approximately 67 cents per dollar of sales. Raw material cost accounted for about 8 per cent of the total mill cost and approximated 8 cents per dollar of sales.

SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Eleven commission throwing-and-weaving companies supplied data for the present report. They showed a semi-annual net profit of 1.41 per cent on their textile investment for the last half of 1935 as contrasted with a net loss of 3.02 per cent averaged by twelve companies for the January-June period of that year. The rate of profit for the last half of 1935 was the largest shown since the first six months for 1933, for which a net profit of 1.49 per cent was shown by a group of eleven companies. For companies of this class, the commission's reports show a net loss of 1.21 per cent for 1935, and net profits of 0.39 per cent for 1934 and 1.21 per cent for 1933. Labor cost approximated 63 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed during the period covered by the present report and averaged about 57 cents per dollar of sales. Raw material cost accounted for less than 7 per cent of the total mill cost and averaged 6 cents per dollar of sales.

For seventy-one dyeing and finishing companies, operating predominantly on a commission basis, a semi-annual net loss of 7 per cent on textile investment is shown for the last half of 1935. This rate of loss greatly exceeded that shown for any other group of silk and rayon companies for the half-year periods covered since the beginning of 1933. With the exception of the first six months of 1934, for which a slight profit was reported, net losses of the dyeing and finishing group for the other half-year periods since the beginning of 1933 ranged from 1.71 per cent for the first half of that year to 4.63 per cent for the first six months of 1935. For no other group were as high rates of loss shown for corresponding periods as for the dyeing and finishing group.

Figured on an annual basis, net losses of 11.53 per cent for 1935, 3.8 per cent for 1934, and 6.09 per cent for 1933 were reported by the dyeing and finishing companies covered. Labor cost absorbed nearly 37 per cent of the total mill cost of goods processed during the last half of 1935 and averaged about 37 cents per dollar of sales. The cost of dyes and chemicals accounted for 37 per cent of the total mill cost and averaged nearly 38 cents per dollar of sales.

New Possibilities in Rayon Knitted Fabrics

(Continued from Page 15)

loops. It will be noticed that in no case does a needle form more than one tuck loop prior to clearing. Another distinctive feature of the design is that the tuck loops always occur singly, thereby avoiding floating threads. Either side of fabrics incorporating designs of this character can be employed as the effect surface; Fig. 2 shows the surface on which the semi-circular parts of the plain loops appear. The draft of the design incorporated in this fabric is given at A in Fig. 5.

The selecting mechanism by means of which the pat-

tern is developed consists of presser bits and plates for operating them. The function of the plates is to push the presser bits inwards to close the needle beards and this result is achieved when the plates act on the butts of the presser bits. Each presser has one butt only but the butts are disposed at 12 different levels, so that there are 12 circumferential lines of butts round the needle cylinder. When the top plate is in action all presser bits with butts in the top circumferential line are made to close the beards of their needles but if the top plate is not in action then all presser bits with butts in the top line mispress and tuck loops are formed. The other 11 plates work in exactly the same way. Different designs are developed non-spirally in accordance with:

- (1) the set-out of the presser bits,
- (2) The positioning of the plates.

Numbering the lines of butts from 1 to 12 the presser bits are set-out with butts in order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and repeats for designs A and B, and in order 1-12 and repeat for design C. The machines have 12 feeders and therefore as the plates are fixed in position during knitting, the design depth is 12 courses in each case.

Cleared, tucked and missed stitches are employed together on Wildman type spring needle machines in order to develop figure designs on a basis of 1-1 locknit fabric. A representative texture is illustrated in Fig. 3 and typical designs are shown drafted out on squared paper in Fig. 6, where blank squares denote cleared stitches, filled squares tucked stitches and dots missed stitches. Every second course, which is a plain course knitted from the ground yarn, is not indicated in the paper draft. Needles are provided with long and short butts to facilitate the selection for knitting and missing whilst the knitting needles are pressed and mispressed in accordance with the action of the plates on the butts of the presser bits, to which reference has already been made. As there are only six patterning feeders the design depth is limited to six courses. There is a 6-course repeat in each of the three straight patterns shown in Fig. 6.—*Textile Recorder*.

Japan's Spindle Total Increases

Washington, D. C.—A marked increase in spindles installed in Japanese cotton mills has been evident in recent months, the Commerce Department is informed by American Trade Commissioner P. P. Steintorf, Tokyo. This development, it is pointed out, is attributed locally to the fact that future allotments of production will be made on the basis of productive capacity existing at the close of 1936.

The report of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association shows that during July 12,000 spindles were installed, this advancing to 37,000 in August, and 122,000 in September. October recorded a further increase of 129,000, while the period November 1st to November 21st saw installation of an additional 78,000, the report states.

Installed spindles as of November 25th totalled 11,068,232, and it is probable that an additional 200,000 spindles will have been installed before the end of 1936, according to the report.

Rayon Fabric Scouring Difficulties

(Continued from Page 6)

different. A thinner oil which penetrates quickly and tends to dry out on the surface is used. Properly conditioned hosiery yarns, through partial lack of surface lubrication, give rise to a small amount of resistance which tends to elongate the thread. With the inner core thoroughly lubricated, no internal friction arises and the filaments slip over one another easily and a full-length stocking is produced using the minimum amount of rayon. If the lubrication is all on the surface in knitting hose, no elongation occurs and a shorter stocking is produced. If this thinning of the lubricant is carried too far, the needles or other parts of the machine may develop small amounts of rust which is quickly transferred to the yarn. This is not always easily seen until after dyeing when short dark streaks are found in the hose. The normal scouring operation consists of treating the hose in 0.5 per cent soap solution containing 0.5 per cent soda ash near the boil for 10-15 mins. This only incompletely removes rust although it is usually sufficient to remove all lubricant. Further, stripping, scouring and redyeing is of little avail. A method of overcoming this defect, which is invariably successful, is to work the stockings in 1 per cent oxalic acid solution for 10-15 mins. at about 40-50° C. There is a certain degree of risk of tendering the rayon in this treatment and it should therefore be reduced to the minimum. A thorough washing-off is advisable and a treatment in very dilute ammonia is to be recommended to ensure the removal of the last traces of acid, followed by a final rinse in fresh water. No trouble will then be experienced in dyeing.

This defect is one which arises continually in the hosiery trade, and the small cost of the extra process is well worth the avoidance of a large amount of faulty hose. The true solution, however, lies with the knitter in the careful selection of the lubricant and the amount used. Where knitting and dyeing are carried out by the same firm, the problem has been tackled and solved, but where knitting and dyeing are carried out in different mills, the trouble still arises and each mill is firmly convinced the solution of the problem lies with the other, or else both agree it is a yarn fault.—*Textile Manufacturer.*

Cost of Accidents is Needless Waste

"The cost of industrial accidents—in money, in human suffering, in lost time, in interruption of business activities, in unnecessary spoilage of materials, in uncompensated overhead and in labor turnover—is needless waste. It is a challenge to leaders of American industry. Leadership and supervision, backed by foresight and judgment, continue to be the basic requirements for meeting that challenge," said Edward C. Jacobs, assistant district engineering manager, American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, in New York City in speaking before the plant representatives section of the Baltimore, Md., Safety council at its regular dinner meeting in Longfellow Hotel.

He pointed out the several ways in which industrial accidents are wasteful, speaking on the subject, "Leadership and Supervision Applied to Danger Control in the Plant." In part, he said:

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



Raw Hide Loom Pickers

From

Hand Looms—over 100 years ago

To

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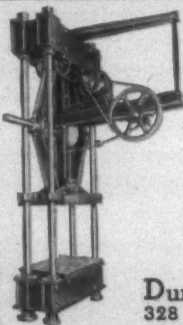
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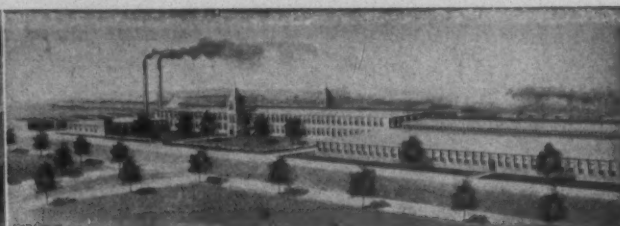
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THE DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

THE SPIRIT OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL

It is such a pity that Christmas comes only once a year—or that the ennobling influences of Christmas can't live in the hearts of all humanity the entire year.

Christmas is a time when estranged families reunite; differences between friends are smoothed out and the spirit of forgiveness brings healing to bruised hearts. Smiles take the place of tears.

Industry, so often misunderstood and called "soulless," opens its coffers and divides dividends with labor; everywhere in all this great country, the unfortunate are carefully looked after at this blessed season, and made to realize that they are not without friends who sympathize.

And even now, weeks after Christmas, the glad, happy spirit of Yuletide lingers, loathe to depart—yearning to guard and direct us all in the paths of continued peace and happiness.

Perhaps one of the greatest New Year's resolutions one could make would be to "hold fast to the spirit of Christmas through all the year." And truly, some have made that resolution and will try faithfully to "keep the heart right" and conscience clear.

Salisbury, N. C.—Rowan Mills

At Rowan Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, where genial A. E. Davis is secretary, treasurer and manager, more than 300 employees received an extra \$10 for a Christmas present. Talk about happy, appreciative people, and here they are.

They drew up a letter of thanks and resolutions, signed by the entire crowd in both mills, that utterly astounded the management. Whole-hearted co-operation in every possible way was pledged for the year 1937. Each and every one wants to show his or her appreciation in a concrete way.

They propose to watch out for the interest of the company at all times. To care for their machines, watch waste, and to make the best yarns and greatest production possible.

Rowan Mill No. 1 is on the Charlotte highway, just outside of Salisbury, and is one of the prettiest and cleanest yarn mills in the State. Hugh Ballard, formerly from Belmont, is general superintendent; C. S. Lowder is carder on first shift and H. T. Davis, spinner. W. L. Thift is carder and spinner on second shift; J. H. Cooper, master mechanic.

No. 2 Mill is in the city proper; John R. Crawford, Jr., is assistant manager; E. L. Bradshaw, general overseer; Buck Mills, carder on second shift; J. A. Monroe and Harold Poole, other key men.

SALISBURY COTTON MILLS

People at these mills received hams and a bonus, and everybody is happy. Few mill officials are better liked than President C. S. Morris and the secretary and treasurer, C. S. Morris, Jr. B. M. Bowen, superintendent, is one of the best known mill men in the State.

F. W. Bridges is overseer carding; W. S. Hartsell, overseer spinning; T. R. Simpson, overseer warping and slashing; F. J. Murdock, overseer dyeing; W. F. Wellman, overseer weaving; J. D. Armstrong, overseer cloth room, and W. W. Linder, master mechanic.

Year after year we find the same overseers and operatives in Salisbury Cotton Mills—proof that these people know when they are well off. Colored weaves of various styles and patterns are woven here. The writer was once an employee here, ran six looms on bed ticking and made what was then considered good wages. We got paid off every two weeks, and once, on pay day, I lost both my husband's and my entire two weeks' earnings—or rather a pickpocket got it while a crowd of us viewed a terrible train wreck between the mill and town.

Albemarle, N. C.—Efird Mfg. Co.

There are few towns in the old Tar Heel State more "up and coming" than Albemarle. It has a string of yarn mills right down the railroad "about a mile long"—all attractive and modern, furnished with the very best of machinery where high class operatives find lucrative employment. Also, located elsewhere, there are two knitting mills—Wiscassett and Lillian, each a credit to the town.

When President A. K. Winget came here from Gastonia three years ago, Efird Mfg. Co. was not running one shift, full capacity or full time. Now, everything is going on two eight-hour shifts; wages were raised in December, and prosperity blooms in every home. No wonder Albemarle is a live town.

Treasurer H. L. Horton is looking fine and dandy again after being ill, and is very much on the job. Was glad to see him at his desk, wearing the same genial smile. M. L. Rogers is the popular superintendent.

One of the nicest playgrounds is called Wiscassett Recreation Park, I believe. It is conveniently located, and used by both the Efird and Wiscassett employees. Schools

are among the best and there are churches of various denominations. There are two hospitals; hotels, theaters, and various high class stores. In fact, everything necessary for health and happiness, and every year modern improvements go forward, keeping in the front ranks of progress.

At Efird Mfg. Co., we have a nice list of subscribers who receive The Textile Bulletin every week, and keep posted on textiles. There is no labor turnover. There are two and three generations in some families here. Superintendent M. L. Rogers, all his overseers and others, are among the progressives. G. F. Cole, Joe Morris, H. W. Rogers, Vace Talbert, P. A. Talbert, N. F. Thompson, J. B. Talbert, P. W. Barbee, W. N. Pence and E. B. Talbert are among the key men. Others are G. W. Allen, Belvin Furr, Jesse Haire, Grover Herrin, Chester Lowder, A. B. Poplin, A. L. Poplin, B. D. Maulden and H. F. Sides.

Gibsonville, N. C.—Minneola Mfg. Co.

A community where happiness abides continuously. Where people are loyal; where no one ever moves away, except to the cemetery. This time N. T. Brown, veteran textile man, had passed on since our visit of a year ago—the only one on our list of subscribers who had died.

Minneola is one of the Cone mills, with all the high ideals of that wonderful corporation. Operatives in all the Cone mills received an increase in wages in early December, and the following letter sent to mill officials by Minneola operatives is a sample of the appreciation felt by all employees of this great manufacturing company. These expressions of gratitude were wholeheartedly endorsed by one hundred per cent of both shifts in all departments and were addressed to Messrs. Herman Cone, president; J. R. Young, secretary and treasurer; D. N. Davidson, manager, and John T. Rountree, superintendent:

"We are thankful for the opportunity of working for an organization such as Minneola Mfg. Co., and feel that we are the more fortunate in having such fine, capable business men as leaders of this organization. Each and every one of us appreciate the efforts put forth in our behalf, and the thoughtfulness shown us as employees.

"The recent increase in wages was appreciated beyond words. This action, as well as the many other ways you have been so considerate of us, does, of course, give us greater confidence, because we realize that you have our interests at heart. We do hope with all sincerity that business will be such in the future to enable you to afford us work.

"In order to help make this a reality, we pledge ourselves to co-operate; to be as economical as possible; to strive to make a perfect product, and to put forth every effort possible to assure a prosperous future for Minneola Mfg. Co."

Minneola has a finely furnished clubhouse where lots of fun is carried on along with social and educational programs. W. J. Jennings, overseer carding and spinning, is president of Carders and Spinners Club day shift, and J. T. Childers, overseer on second shift, is president of his group. Ed White is secretary.

The Weavers Club has for president on first shift, Overseer R. K. Craven; on second shift, J. L. Pettigrew,

overseer, is club president; W. T. White is vice-president and W. T. Killett, secretary.

The Men's Club House has a dining room, well equipped kitchen, three shower baths, game rooms, reading rooms, radio, etc. During the holiday season many interesting affairs were pulled off—among them being a "shower" for Superintendent Rountree, in which he received so many gifts he had to get a car to take them home!

THE WELFARE COTTAGE

This is where the ladies of the village, with an efficient leader, meet for recreational and other programs that help to make a well-rounded home life. Home economics classes have greatly benefited many mothers who take advantage of such opportunities for learning new methods of doing things; often, what had been considered "drudgery" became "delightful exercise."

Overseers at Minneola are, first shift, W. J. Jennings, carder and spinner; R. K. Craven, weaver, with W. P. Killett, second hand; J. D. Patton, dyer; R. L. Seaford, finisher; C. L. Younger, second hand in carding, and G. J. Yow, second hand in spinning; T. G. Evans, finishing, and E. R. Gerringer, packing.

On second shift, J. T. Childers is carder and spinner; J. L. Pettigrew, weaver; C. P. Younger, finisher; J. U. Holt, master mechanic. G. J. Younger is second hand either in carding or spinning, I forget which.

Others among our big family of textile readers here are: W. E. Coffin, Lee Harris, C. S. Hudgins, J. F. May, A. T. Reid, John Rudisill, R. Schwartzman, the cafeteria man (he has a nice lunch stand in the mill); H. H. Shepherd, T. W. Smith, Jesse Stewart, C. M. Thomas, Ed White, W. H. Self, O. W. Wyrick, Lillie Musselwhite, Mrs. Norman Brown, W. J. Randolph, J. Z. Moore and H. J. Reid. Neal Troxler, colored, has been a reader of the Bulletin two years, and that is probably why he had good luck in winning that nice looking colored girl away from King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, where she was employed. J. W. Hodge, colored, thinks our journal is "more luck than a rabbit foot," so he, too, wanted it this year!

Minneola community and people are just as lovely as "Minneola" sounds, and it is a sincere pleasure to visit there; smiles are genuine, hand-clasps warm and friendly, and the atmosphere charged with the spirit of good will.

Macon, Ga.—Bibb Mfg. Co.

The main office for Bibb Mfg. Co. is at No. 1 Mill, Macon, and is one of the busiest places imaginable. In this same building, Editor C. Fort Andrews, with a crew of assistants, edits that splendid weekly, The Bibb Recorder. It is well named, and faithfully records interesting happenings in "The Bibb Family."

Bibb officials are: Wm. D. Anderson, chairman of the board; James H. Porter, vice-chairman; Wm. D. Anderson, Jr., president; A. A. Drake, vice-president and secretary; P. E. Findlay, vice-president; C. C. Hertwig, treasurer; H. J. Bivins, assistant treasurer, and O. S. Neylans, assistant secretary.

A. J. Dennis is superintendent No. 1 Mill; Curt Mueller, superintendent of the dye plant; B. B. Snow, superintendent No. 2 Mill; F. E. Findley, Jr., superintendent Payne Mill.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

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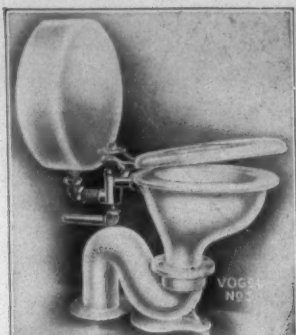
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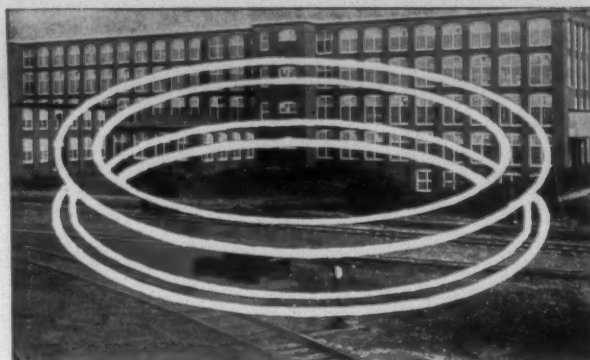


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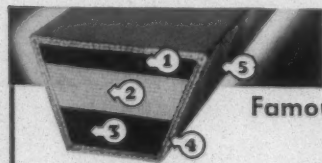
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